

Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. III.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

NO. 120.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Maynard, Cheatham and Johnson at Bristol.

Large Attendance and Good Order.

Special to the Chronicle.

BRISTOL, Sept. 24, 1872.
Hon. Horace Maynard, Ex-President Johnson and Gen. B. F. Cheatham, spoke here to-day, according to previous announcement. The audience was the largest that ever assembled in Bristol on a similar occasion.

The discussion was opened by Gen. Cheatham, who led off in a short speech, basing his claims on the fact that he was the regular nominee of a Democratic Convention.

He was followed by Mr. Johnson, who spoke at length in his usual style, claiming that he was the peoples candidate, before the people denouncing conventions. He referred somewhat at length to Gen. Cheatham's rebel military record, and denounced the military ring seeking to gain control of the country.

Mr. Maynard following the ex-President, in his usual calm, dignified argumentative and convincing style. He made a good impression on all who heard him. He defended the Republican party and President Grant against the charges of their enemies, and showed the people that the "Radicals," were not so bad as they had been taught.

Democrats here are pretty equally divided between Johnson and Cheatham.

Notwithstanding the very large audience present the very best order prevailed.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

GREENEVILLE, Sept. 24, 1872.

EDITORS CHRONICLE.—At Bristol to-day the Congressional Candidates for the State at Large spoke, agreeable to appointment, Gen. Cheatham lead off in a speech of fifteen minutes. Mr. Johnson followed in a two hours speech that was able and well received. He was very severe upon military rings, Isham G. Harris and Frank Dunnington. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's opening argument he had carried off many of Gen. Cheatham's friends, but in his rejoinder he lost them all, for he was exceedingly bitter and sarcastic in regard to rebel officers.

Mr. Johnson made a bad day's work of it, for he talked to a crowd that was estimated at three thousand, and four-fifths of them had been rebel soldiers.

General Cheatham's friends were woefully deceived in him. He made a wretched failure.

Mr. Maynard made the happiest and noblest effort of his life and was treated with marked courtesy by that large and well behaved crowd. He defended the Republican party in a masterly manner, and many a rebel was heard to say "I'm for Maynard in preference to Johnson." It was a glorious day for Sullivan Republicans.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

One of the Ebenezer Robbers Caught.

Special to the Chronicle.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24.
John Mangum, arrested at Dalton, Georgia, a few days since, and now in jail at this place on a charge of burglary committed near this city, was this morning identified by R. A. Sterling as one of the Ebenezer robbers.

HOME NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Meta beat Viscount and Grace twenty miles windward and back.

Curtain accepts the Liberal nomination as a delegate at large for the Constitutional Convention. He declares unequivocally for Buckalew and will meet the Presidential issue when the proper time comes before the people in accordance with his settled conviction.

Mrs. Mary Francis Wade sues ex-Mayor Kallbelsch for \$15,000 for a breach of promise.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—The heaviest rain fell over known from midnight to noon to-day, the lightning killed four persons and the country is flooded; many structures were burned.

LIVESTOCK, Sept. 24.—A negro horse thief was hanged by disguised men near Orleans Indiana.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Grant leaves Long Branch Wednesday, spends Thursday in Philadelphia, and here Friday night. The agents of the Cubans have applied to the Attorney General to reopen the case of the Cuban War Vessel, Pioneer, Williams that says nothing can be done.

FOREIGN.

At the reception given by M. Thiers in the palace of Elyses to-day Count Orloff, Russian Minister to France, said that the Czar would not have gone to any meeting, the object of which was hostility to France. Count Orloff further said that the Czar had ordered him to formally state this fact to Thiers.

The French Government to-day paid to Germany 57,000,000 francs, completing the fifth half milliard of the war indemnity.

General Manteuffel, commander of the German troops is now in France and the French authorities have agreed that the evacuation of the Departments of Morne and Haut More shall commence on the fifteenth of October.

WORSHIP IN THE GROVE.

Progress of the National Camp Meeting.
Arrival of Additional Members of the Association.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday was the fourth in course of the sessions of the National Camp Meeting and the indications of the first day were verified by a continuance of the interest then manifested. Several additional members of the Association arrived, among whom are Rev. A. Wallace, editor of the Methodist Home Journal, Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Wood, also of Pennsylvania, author of "Perfect Love," a book on Christianity, which is highly spoken of by the most eminent divines and laymen of the North.

The morning sermon was preached by Rev. William McDonald. Then followed dinner and after that the children's meeting in the tabernacle, which was well attended, as on previous days. The invitation—"Suffer little children to come unto me" is extended, and the truth is so clearly set forth that it is as plain to the youthful mind as to those of more mature years.

Lowery preached the afternoon sermon, and in addition to the members of the Association on the stand we noticed several others of different denominations, among whom were Rev. Messrs. Bachman, Lloyd and P. D. Cowan.

The editorial fraternity is well represented. In addition to the gentlemen named before, are Rev. Mr. McDonald, editor of the Advocate of Christian Holiness, a religious magazine published at Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. W. T. Perkins, of the Cincinnati Daily Times, and Chronicle staff, and Rev. Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, editor of the Atlanta Methodist Advocate, which under his management, is one of the best religious papers published in the South, and should have an extensive circulation in their Conference.

AUXILIARY MEETINGS.

In addition to the children's meetings there are two other auxiliary meetings, that of the Business Men's Association, presided over by Mr. Omer Tourey, a merchant of Indianapolis, and the Ladies' Meeting presided over by Mrs. Inskip, both of which are held at six o'clock, immediately after supper. Those two meetings last evening were very enthusiastic and interesting. The former was more of an experience meeting than anything else and it bids fair to increase in usefulness and become one of the most important adjuncts of the church if generally introduced.

THE NIGHT SERVICES.

Were conducted by Dr. Inskip and varied from the ordinary course. Instead of preaching first and having prayer meeting afterwards the customary order was reversed. The Doctor made some practical remarks and prefaced them with a statement of facts regarding the membership and objects of the National Camp-Meeting Association.

He had been told that some persons labored under the impression that the Association owed the tents on the ground and were actually in the pay of the Government of the United States and were actively supporting the Administration. He was surprised at such groundless charges and repelled the idea. He explained that all of the active members of the Association except two were pastors of churches on a sufficient salary to support themselves and families comfortably, and their congregations were generous enough to allow them two months' vacation during the year, and while on the way to the watering places the brethren now among us spent their vacations in attending camp meetings; and while their work was not light yet experience had demonstrated that they went back to their ministerial work feeling more refreshed than if they had spent their time in idleness.

Although the Doctor did not mean it, we could not help thinking of the meagre salaries generally paid ministers in this section and how impossible it would be, in a pecuniary point of view, for them to devote their time to any other labor, for weeks at a time when it is only by the most strenuous exertions that they can live with any degree of comfort.

He then dismissed the subject and made a few remarks in behalf of the benevolent Christianity. Mourners were then called up and the altar crowded with penitents, several of whom were happily converted.

Dr. Inskip reiterated his gratification at the order observed. He had not heard of any oath or witnessed the slightest breach of decorum during the progress of the meeting, which was in marked contrast to the ruffianly treatment the Association had received in Sacramento, California, where their efforts were mocked and scorned and the object of the meeting blasphemed and ridiculed.

A MODEL MEETING.

We have conversed with a number of persons who have attended camp meetings regularly for years and their testimony and our own observation is that it is the best regulated as well as the largest that has ever been held in East Tennessee.

There are many new and attractive features connected with the meeting besides those already mentioned. The roll of requests for special prayer was read yesterday morning, and numbered about two hundred made since the meeting was in progress, embracing every variety of subject for which prayers is wont to be made. The roll now is about four hundred feet long and is growing, every meeting of the kind adding to its length.

The objects of the Association are too well known to require extended notice at our hands, but the chief object is the promulgation of the doctrine of Christian Holiness, which forms the theme of every discourse. The desire for entire sanctification is also forcibly presented, and many professed Christians, and even ministers, have sought the "pearl of great price" and found it.

Whenever these gentlemen have held meetings in conformity to the idea of what was right and proper from a Christian standpoint, they have protested against running accommodation trains on the Sabbath day and while this has been styled as going beyond the bounds of what constitutes ministerial rights, yet, without expressing an opinion on the subject, we will say in candor that their arguments on the subject can not be objected to by reasonable men.

Rev. Mr. Wood will preach this morning at the usual hour, and from the known ability of this gentleman the congregation will doubtless be edified by his arguments and powers of oratory.

THE BOARDING HOUSE.

is a large and substantially built frame building two stories high and about eighty feet long by twenty-five in width, with a kitchen attached. The tables are two in number and extend the length of the main building. It is kept by Mr. Wheeler and is conducted in the right style. The fare is abundant and as good as can be found at any boarding house in the city. He has a full corps of attentive waiters in attendance and spares no pains to make his patrons comfortable and give them an equivalent for their money.

POLITICAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Hon. Dan W. Voorhees introduced Greeley to his audience here. Greeley announced as the watchword of the present canvass reconstruction and purification. He said the country to-day is confronted with deadly poisons of corruption, the cancer is eating into her vitals, whereas the essence is purchased, legislation bribed by public servants and the betrayal of the highest trust.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

The Soldiers Convention—Pittsburgh's Liberty and Loyalty—Imposing Day and Night—Demonstrations—Pennsylvania in October.

Special correspondence Chronicle.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 19th, 1872.

The Soldiers and Sailors of the country have just closed a National Convention that has been a complete success in every respect. In numbers, in representation, in character, in spirit and in its results it has been entirely creditable to the soldiers and sailors of the grand armies that saved the Nation from dismemberment, and ruin. I shall not attempt to give a detailed account of its proceedings for the CHRONICLE has had that long ago by telegraph. I wish simply to note a few of its leading features. In the first place I wish to note

THE SPIRIT OF THE VETERANS.

as indicated in the speeches and resolutions of the Convention. There was a marked absence of that vindictive and passionate spirit which it was charged by the opposition press it was the object of the Convention to engender. It was not a partisan Convention congregated for narrow sectional ends. Every soldier present was heartily and enthusiastically for Grant, but there were no harsh vindictive sentiments expressed or entertained towards the opposition. Every allusion to their defeated foe was in the spirit of magnanimous conciliating victors. The soldier element of the country was there, as Gen. Garfield well said, because it had a right to be there and because its right to participate in political gatherings had been challenged. The soldiers were present more numerous and more enthusiastic than they would have been had not the war. The violent, unjust and uncalled for abuse of Grant has thoroughly aroused the soldiers and their influence will be felt.

The Pittsburgh convention demonstrated that Grant has the confidence of his fighting soldiers, but that abuse has only increased their attachment and zeal. The convention endorsed his administration. Not a sentiment unworthy of brave men or inappropriate to the occasion was uttered, and every delegate left for his home more active for the good cause and determined to work for Grant and Wilson.

A WORD FOR PITTSBURGH.

The iron city of America stands before the country as beyond all rivals the most liberal and faithful to the soldiers cause. No other city can present the record Pittsburgh has made. Geographically it occupies a position that all during the war rendered heavy taxes upon its generosity necessary. It boasts that not a hungry soldier or sailor passed through its limits during the war without finding food, rest and a cordial welcome. The brave defenders of the Union one and all love and bless the noble, liberal people of Pittsburgh. In the City Hall a record of the work of Pittsburgh women, stands as a monument that will speak their praise long after their lips are sealed. The story is briefly and modestly told. Four hundred and eighty-seven thousand soldiers were fed in that hall during the war by the ladies of the smoky city. This work was done by the wealthiest, most refined and most respected ladies of the city. These same noble women were again at work during the sitting of the late Convention. Over fifty thousand strangers found food and a welcome from their hands. I saw ladies hard at work feeding these veterans who could summon in their own homes a retinue of servants to do their bidding. Ladies worked long hours at the refreshment tables feeding with their own hands the city's guests, who could draw checks in their own name for a hundred thousand dollars and whose husbands could add to the sum a million or two of bonds or property. These are the women whose prayers, and works saved the arms of the boys in blue during the war and preserved for a great and noble future work, the best and most prosperous government on earth. God bless the noble women of Pittsburgh, say the soldiers of America.

A CITY OF FLAGS.

But the men of Pittsburgh are not less worthy of praise. I never saw or again expect to see a city speak out from its very streets and buildings such a welcome to strangers as Pittsburgh gave the soldiers and sailors yesterday and the day before. Magnificent arches elaborately trimmed with evergreen and inscriptions spanned the principal streets. Trees were planted along the sidewalks and covered with gay decorations. Flags were suspended across the streets, two or three to a block. Every building public and private on the principal streets was gaily covered with flags, appropriate mottoes and streamers. It is estimated that five thousand dollars was expended in this way alone. It was beyond all question the most elaborately and tastefully decorated city ever seen in this country.

At night every building was illuminated and the streets crowded with people, bands of music and thousands of children with waving flags presented a fairy scene. It was so novel and brilliant that it did not seem natural. I do not know that money or taste could have made it more attractive or brilliant. It baffles all description and I will not attempt to do more than give a basis of facts with which the readers imagination can paint the picture.

THE PROCESSIONS AND CROWDS.

The Mass Convention of the 18th was an imposing gathering of the people of Allegheny county, so loyal, wealthy and prosperous that Lincoln called it the State of Allegheny. The day will ever be memorable in the history of the iron city. All business and work was suspended during the procession. The vast shops of this hive of industry were all represented in the demonstrations. Nail shops, foundries and every industry were in miniature form on wheels, the wagons sometimes fifty feet long, gaily trimmed and carrying with the machinery in full operation fifty voters. This procession was over three hours in passing the point from which I observed it and was in every sense a grand success. It moved to a beautiful grove on the outskirts of the city where Gen. Ben F. Butler, of Massachusetts, spoke to all who could get within the sound of his clear far reaching voice.

The torch light procession at night was the most bewildering night demonstration

I ever saw. It is pronounced the largest and finest ever seen, even here where overwhelming demonstrations are not unusual. Over one hundred bands of music were in the procession and about 20,000 torches made the streets a sea of fire. Though it rained before the procession passed down Fifth avenue, the finest decorated street in the city, the hundred thousand people on the streets singing army and patriotic songs held their ground, and wildly cheered each passing band and imposing array of Generals and their brilliantly decorated staffs leading the different brigades and divisions, Gens. Hartranft, Burnside, Logan, Negley, Chipman, White, Hawley, Woodford, &c., commanded brigades and divisions, all in brilliant uniforms and with a mounted escort.

It is estimated that over 60,000 strangers visited the city during the convention. Pittsburgh prepared for a large crowd, but so many more came than were expected that on the 18th every bakery, restaurant and eating house in the centre of the city was obliged to shut up for want of provisions. Even hospitable Pittsburgh was over-reached and over come. Even the lager beer gave out and on Wednesday night a glass of beverage commanded a premium. This shows how much greater was the crowd than was anticipated. The vast concourse was orderly beyond all expectation, was enthusiastic and earnest and shows, that Western Pennsylvania is all sound for Grant and Wilson and Hartranft. The election of the latter seems to be generally conceded, as it is confidently predicted by his friends. Allegheny county promises him five to seven thousand majority.

But my space forbids further comment on the grand soldiers and sailors convention of 1872, which will stand in history as the grandest peace demonstration yet made by the Veterans of the war of the rebellion.

A. J. R.

Sevier County.

SEVIERVILLE, TENN., Sept. 24, 1872.
EDITORS CHRONICLE.—The Fair at this place will come off on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of October. We have the track complete, it is within four hundred yards of the Court House, on Mr. Wellington McMahon's farm, and is a good track, and is free to all who want to train for the Fair. There is quite an interest manifested most especially in race stock. All the stock except horses and mules will be exhibited on the first day, and horses and mules on the second day, and the racing both days, commencing at about 2 p. m. All small articles will be exhibited in the Court House. This will be free to all, there will be no admission fee.

We are expecting about 25 horses on the track during the Fair, some of all kinds. Mr. Jas. Ellis of Boyd's Creek was training a horse for the Fair the other day, and the horse threw him off and broke his thigh. Many wells and springs have gone dry that never was known to fail before.

SEVIER.

Maryville Items.

On Thursday last, the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. C. B. Ford, Mr. John H. Pickens was married to Miss Eliza J. Boyd.

An interesting couple has started on life's voyage together, which, it is hoped, will be one of uninterrupted pleasure. Another Sabbath School picnic was held at Ellettsville last Saturday. There was estimated to be seven hundred persons present, all of whom seemed to be deeply interested and listened attentively to speeches from Rev. Mr. Emory, Mr. A. S. Shedd, W. F. Rogers, W. M. Munrin and others.

Dry weather and dust is "all the go" at Maryville now.

The Southern Presbyterians have been holding an interesting meeting for a week or more.

Maryville, Sept. 23d, 1872.

A Washington dispatch speaking of the San Juan boundary says:

An unofficial letter from a United States official in Berlin says little or no doubt is entertained there that the Emperor of Germany has decided in favor of the United States, as arbitrator between Great Britain and this country in the matter of the San Juan or northwestern boundary line. It is otherwise stated that the delay in the official announcement is to wait for the excitement over the Geneva award to subside in England.

Fresh importation from France, just received at Gaines, Bros. & Co's.

Clothing.
The largest Stock of Ready made Clothing ever brought to Knoxville, at GAINES, BRO. & CO'S.

For CIGARS
Go to PETER RITTER, who constantly keeps for sale the best brands in the market, such as Colossus, First Love, Partagas, El Gloria, the celebrated Cendrille, &c. Also a good little cigar at 5 cents—can't be beat.

Ice Cream.
After next week Peter Kern will not keep ice cream at his saloon on Market Square, but will continue to supply families on short notice, on reasonable terms.

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Advertisements
Are generally read at this season of the year.

"But nevertheless we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subvert them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. BUT WHEN THE REBELLIOUS TRAITORS ARE OVERWHELMED IN THE FIELD, AND SCATTERED LIKE LEAVES BEFORE AN ANGRY WIND, IT MUST NOT BE TO RETURN TO PEACEFUL AND CONTENTED HOMES. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN."—Editorial article headed "No Half Measure," Tribune, May 1, 1861, p. 4, col. 1.

What Greeley Thinks of Democrats.

Let the soldier understand that he is enrolled to fight a parcel of knaves, all liable to indictment, trial, sentence and execution—men who have wickedly disturbed the peace of the world without provocation—men with whom no terms are to be made—Dick Turpins, who call them selves Generals, and Capt. Kys, who call them selves commanders. A thief is a thief—a liar is a liar—a perjurer is a perjurer; AND EVERY SOUTHERN TRAITOR, WHO IS MORALLY RESPONSIBLE, IS ALL THREE TOGETHER! Pray, do not let us have any more talk about our "misguided Southern brethren!" There is one thing which Southern success cannot compass, and that is an oblivion, in history and tradition, of the frauds, felonies and falsehoods with which the infamous enterprise began. THESE TRAITORS ARE OUTSIDE THE WORLD'S RESPECT FOREVER. Neither in its inception nor in its progress has the thing been respectable. There has been too much vulgar dishonesty, like that of gamblers, footpads and pickpockets, about it.—Horace Greeley August 16, 1862.

"EXTERMINATE THE TRAITORS."

The people, whose Constitution and Union are at stake, will tolerate in their rulers anything necessary to preserve them. They will forgive them for doing almost any act tending to this end. But they will not excuse them for hesitation, timidity, blundering, nor, especially for doing or not doing anything through fear of hurtling to destruction, OR EVEN EXTERMINATING SOUTHERN TRAITORS, or of offending their secret condottors in the North, and their open apologists in the Southern States.—Horace Greeley, Sept. 4, 1862.

"We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty." The rebels of that State (Virginia) and Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government and afterward return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worst race of emancipated first families must give place to a sturdier people whose pioneers are on their way to Washington, at this moment, in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia would be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles."—Editorial article headed "Confiscation," Tribune April 28, 1861.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal Service, U. S. Army.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 24, 1872.

Time of Observation.	Barometer reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer in Shade.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Direction and Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	State of Weather.
7 A. M.	30.19	50	57	Cal.	Fair.	
2 P. M.	30.08	72	68	S. 10	Cloudy.	
4 P. M.	30.06	80	69	S.E. 6	0.00 Fair.	

WEATHER REPORT.

WAS DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, (7:30 p. m.) 1872

Probabilities:
For New England, on Wednesday, southeasterly winds and cloudy weather with rain by or on Wednesday night. For the Middle States, southeasterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas. For the Gulf States, southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather and extend eastward over Missouri, Illinois and Lake Michigan by Wednesday morning, and over Michigan and Indiana by Wednesday afternoon. The low barometer over Wisconsin will move northeasterly into Canada. Brisk and very brisk southerly winds for Lakes Huron, Erie and Michigan to-night and for Lake Ontario on Wednesday. Quotations signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

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Medical.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR



This unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is